

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

HON. JUDGE STRONG'S ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Worcester Ag. So. Oct. 9, 1833.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society,

When first invited by your Board of Trustees to address you on this occasion, I felt such a diffidence, and distrust of my powers and qualifications for the suitable performance of such a duty, as almost induced me to decline the honor. When I considered the high respectability of the audience, which I should here meet; when I considered the many eloquent addresses which had, from time to time been delivered to you; and the high standard of excellence which you and the public would require from any person who should stand in this place on the day of your anniversary: I doubted whether it would be possible for me to satisfy you, or even myself. I considered that I was not a practical agriculturist; that I was not particularly acquainted with the subject; and, that I had not for many years been in the habit of addressing public bodies, unless the regular discharge of the duties of my office may be considered an exception. In the discharge of those duties, however, confined as they are within such narrow limits, little scope is given to the powers of oratory; and they are very little, if at all calculated for improvement in eloquence. On the other hand I considered, that I had been invited to the task by men highly respectable, representing a society equally respectable; that I was myself a member of this society; and, though I highly approved of the objects of the association, and saw with the greatest pleasure from year to year, the beneficial effect of their exertions in every part of the country, I have myself done little or nothing to promote these important objects. It seemed to me to be my duty under the circumstances, having such a favorable opportunity, to make one effort to discharge in part the obligation which I and every one interested in the subject, owe to this society.

It will not be disputed that agriculture is a subject of great importance; and that every proper mode should be adopted for its encouragement and improvement. Agriculture is the foundation of the subsistence, the comfort, and even the luxuries of society. It supplies the necessities of life, and furnishes most of the materials of manufactures and commerce. It spreads the table of the cottager, provides the substantial comfort of the middle classes, and administers to the luxury of the rich. It feeds, it clothes, and furnishes employment directly or indirectly for almost the whole community. Agriculture is at once the cause and evidence

of civilization. No nation has ever made much progress in civilization without making a corresponding progress in the art of agriculture. When nations subsist by hunting and fishing, they are always savages. When nations subsist by pasturage, by driving large herds of cattle over an immense extent of natural pastures, they are but one degree removed from the savage state, and the arts of civilization can hardly be said to have dawned upon them. Though they have more of the principle of association than the savage; and, to a limited extent, a community of interest; yet there exists among them the same predatory disposition, the same disregard of the rights of others, the same looseness of principle as it respects individual property; very little progress is made among them in the cultivation of the social affections, or in the establishment of the lowest, plainest, and fundamental principles of moral duty. But, when nations begin to cultivate the earth, as a principal means of subsistence, when the individuals fix themselves upon particular portions of the earth's surface to obtain subsistence from the fruits thereof, the products of their own labor, a foundation is laid for something like a regular government, law, order, regard to the rights of individuals, and protection to private property. From this period, improvement in agriculture and amelioration of government mutually act upon and favor each other. The improvements made in agriculture require a correspondent amelioration in the government; and as the government makes greater and greater progress towards perfection, it reacts upon agriculture and accelerates its progress. In the course of time, manufactures and commerce sprung up, as the necessary result of an enlarged, extended and greatly improved agriculture; and we at last see that elevated state of civilization which we now enjoy. Though other countries and other climes are blest with warmer suns, with brighter skies, and with a greater degree of fertility, the surface of the earth covered with a more exuberant vegetation, and the native and adopted products have a more extensive circulation, and occupy a larger space in the commerce of the world than the substantial and useful plants adapted to our soil, and the temperature of our climate; yet the productions of our agriculture are highly important to us; and when their various and important uses are considered, may well be the subject of eulogy. We cannot produce the sugar cane, the cotton plant, or the tea plant; but wheat, rye, Indian corn and the potatoe will flourish here in all their luxuriance, and make the most abundant returns to the well directed industry of the cultivator. The orange, the lemon, the pine apple, the fig, the olive, and other rare fruits of tropical climates, cannot be seen here except as an article of commerce brought from distant countries; but we have the apple, the pear, the plum and the peach—fruits which from the beauty of their appearance and richness of taste, may well vie with those of any other country. We have not as yet, and it is doubted by some whether we ever can raise the grape in a climate of our temperature, so as to produce wines of the richness of flavor of those which come from warmer climates. But we have the apple, from

which by a proper attention in the selection and cultivation of the best fruits, and the making and preservation of the liquor, a beverage may be made equal or nearly equal to the wines of other countries.

WHEAT is a most valuable vegetable. It furnishes the most abundant, the most palatable, and the most healthful of all farinaceous food. It seems to have been given by Providence to man to sustain him in all his wanderings over the widely extended surface of the earth. The number of species of this genus is greatly multiplied, and some one is adapted to grow, and flourish, and furnish food for man in almost every part of the habitable globe. From the great number of its species, and their adaptation to different climates and soils; from the ease with which it may be raised in many soils; from the facility with which it may be manufactured into flour, and transported to every part of the earth; and from the portableness, nutrition and healthfulness of the food which it furnishes, this may be ranked among the richest products of agriculture.—RYE is a very useful plant to the New England farmer. It is, to him, an important bread stuff. When used alone, or mixed with Indian corn, it furnishes a substantial and healthy food. It may be made to grow and flourish in many soils where wheat and Indian corn cannot be successfully cultivated; and where the soil is properly adapted to it, perhaps there is no crop raised by the farmer, where the value of the return bears so great a proportion to the labor bestowed upon it.—INDIAN CORN is a highly valuable plant to the farmer. It is more hardy than wheat, and will grow advantageously in many situations where wheat will not flourish. This plant is peculiarly valuable in the rough and hilly portions of N. England where wheat cannot be advantageously raised, except when the lands are first cleared. It furnishes a wholesome bread for the farmer's family, a grain better adapted than any other for the fattening of swine, and is valuable fodder for his cattle.—THE POTATO is emphatically the poor man's plant, and the poor man's food, though it now constitutes a portion of the food of all classes. It is the cheapest food which can be raised in New England. This vegetable will grow almost any where. If planted on good land, and good care taken of it, a good crop will be produced; if planted on poor land, and very little care taken of it, a considerable crop will be raised; and let the season be what it will, hot or cold, wet or dry, a moderate crop at least will always reward the labor of the farmer. It is not only very cheap, but very healthy food; and those who subsist chiefly upon it find it to be not only very wholesome and nutritive, but also greatly conducive to strength and vigor. The judicious and intelligent farmer will also find an important use for this vegetable in the fattening of his swine, and neat cattle; and also, to increase the quantity of milk for his dairy.

GRASS is also an important product to the N. England farmer. As much land in the present state of agriculture is probably employed to furnish food for cattle as food for man. In a climate where, for so large a portion of the year, it is necessary to feed animals with fod-

der prepared and stored for the purpose, it will continue to be the case, as long as animals furnish the motive power to so great an extent as at present. This vegetable furnishes the principal food for the horse, the ox, the cow, and the sheep, all in their respective places most valuable animals to the farmer. The farmer cannot place too much importance upon the production of food for cattle in sufficient quantities and of an improved quality. How much depends upon this in carrying on the various operations of agriculture the immense interior transportation, the business and the pleasures even of the whole community? That valuable animal the horse, by whose cheerful services the numerous and various assemblages of men for purposes of business, of benevolence, or pleasure, are effected by which distant relations and friends are brought together and enabled to enjoy the highest pleasures of social intercourse; by which our comforts and luxuries from foreign countries are brought from the sea coast to our own doors, and the almost infinite variety of exchanges of our interior productions are accomplished; by which, in short, we are enabled at will to change our locality, and move from place to place for the accomplishment of all the infinitely diversified business, employments, enjoyments and improvement of life, should, surely, be kindly treated, and at all times furnished with suitable food and in sufficient quantity. The patient ox, whose steady and uniform exertion of that superior strength with which nature has endowed him turns up and subdues the most stubborn and refractory soil, pulverizes the earth, and thereby enables the farmer to cover his fields with abundant harvests, should certainly be cared for by the farmer; and allowed to partake liberally of a portion of those products, which he has been so greatly instrumental in raising. The valuable milch cow, who daily delivers to her owners her rich treasures of ready prepared food; and the sheep, who gives the covering of his own body to furnish materials for the clothing of man, should not be stinted in their allowance of food. Perhaps the time will come, in the progress of improvement, when the services of some of our useful animals will be dispensed with. May we not anticipate the time when the greatest portion of the lands which are now appropriated to the raising of food for the horse and the ox, will be released from this burden, and be employed in the more pleasing use of raising food for man; thereby increasing and cheapening human subsistence, and leaving a large surplus of property or time, or both, for the improvement of his moral and social condition? This is not the proper place to enlarge upon this subject; but I cannot refrain from saying, that it does not require much of the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that soon, and sooner than many are aware, we may see steam carriages of every size, traversing our common roads in every direction; and steam horses, ploughing our lands, and transporting the rich burdens of our farms. Does any one say that these are the dreams of a visionary? Let him look back 30 years, and see what would then have been thought of a man who should have predicted what is now actually come to pass, what we can see with our own eyes, and what is daily exhibited to our senses, of the wonderful power of steam; and consider, that this mighty power is almost daily, by the ingenuity and enterprise of man applied in some new way, pleasing and beautiful and useful; extending gradually, constantly and certainly, to almost every object of human pursuit, industry and enterprise. The examples which I have taken of the principal product of our own climate,

and our own immediate vicinity, are but examples. Other products, numerous, various and valuable, too numerous to be noticed in this limited address, are the productions of our farms, and greatly administer to the necessities, comforts and luxuries of the cultivator.

To be continued.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1834.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In commencing a new volume it perhaps will be well to return you our cordial thanks for the support we have hitherto received. We embarked in the cause with but very few subscribers,—and with assurances from many who pretended to experience in these matters, that we should not be able to procure subscribers enough to pay the expenses of the undertaking—that our farmers and mechanics were not sufficiently zealous in their occupations to promote publications of the kind. We have, however, succeeded so far that the experiment will not be attended with loss, although our income is still moderate, and not sufficient to warrant us in making such additions and embellishments which we should be glad to, had we the means. Our design, as we announced in the onset, as we have often asserted since, and as we again repeat, is to make a medium of intelligence and communication for the practical working men of the State of Maine, and thereby endeavor to arouse the slumbering energies of our citizens—stimulate them to enquiry and research, and excite one and another to the promotion and improvement of their respective employments, and thereby raise the standard of agricultural and mechanical skill and knowledge, of public pride and public spirit, to an elevation equal with that of any State in the Union.

This is our object, and we appeal to every individual of the state, and urge him to aid in the design. To those who, being able, take no publication, we put the question plainly—Have you any desire, any wish, that the community in which you reside should make any progress, any advance in knowledge, respectability, skill or property? Have you any desire that there should be any improvement in her condition, or any developement in her resources? If yea, are you willing to assist and aid by a mutual interchange of ideas and communication of knowledge? Individuals make the community, and individual virtue, knowledge and property constitute the strength and respectability of that community. An interchange of ideas, while it augments the common stock of information, draws the bonds of society closer. Arts, trades, manufactures, Agriculture, and the public good increase in proportion to the zeal and the ambition excited.

A responsibility therefore rests upon every one to do something for the promotion of the public good; and there is no one, however humble may be his station, or however limited may be his resources, but can do some-

thing. He knows something which he can communicate, and which may serve to go into the general store house of knowledge, and serv to swell the aggregate. If he does not feel able to subscribe he can write. But there are few who cannot afford FOUR CENTS a week for the support of a publication devoted to the practical interest of mankind. We should be loath to believe that the comparatively few names upon our list constitute the whole number of individuals who feel desirous of mutual improvement, and are willing to assist in the general enterprise.

We are aware, however, that the number of those who never read agricultural, or in fact, any other publications, is far too great—that they hang as a dead weight upon all the exertion of those who are striving to ameliorate their own condition and the condition of "their homes, their country, and their brother man;" that instead of assisting in the works of improvement they are indirectly opposing the onward march of utility and benevolence. By their supineness and lack of energy, they increase the labors of the active, and set a miserable example for the rising generation. That there will always be such a class among us, so long as the imperfections of human nature continue we admit, but that this class should be rendered as small and as weak as possible, it should be the care of the more enlightened members of society, by increasing their efforts to disseminate information, and crush ignorance and idleness, lest it fasten upon the rising generation and destroy the hopes of their usefulness. This consideration alone, ought to rouse every reflecting man; but when it is remembered that in proportion to the virtue, knowledge, and industry of its inhabitants, will be the respectability, wealth, and prosperity of that community which they constitute; surely no one will hold back and refuse his mite either of labor or approbation. The great and powerful engine to be used for this purpose is the Press: by writing therefore, and by communicating facts and the results of experience, and by thus sending them to the four corners of the earth, vast good may be done. A desire for reading must so be encouraged, and by consequence, exertion for circulation of periodicals will result. Let every parent, every guardian of a family think of these things, and if the MAINE FARMER will suit his taste and pursuits, we should be happy to have both the aid of his pen and his influence. At any rate, let him take some periodical or other, and strive to add to the general diffusion of facts and good principles.

Our friends will perceive that we have enlarged our sheet somewhat, and if we have encouragement sufficient, shall procure new and smaller type whereby a greater quantity of matter can be put in. But we must move according to our means. According to our present arrangement however, we give you, in each paper five columns more, (that is nearly two pages) than in our 1st volume.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—We noticed yesterday a fine Bull, 3-4 Durham, lately purchased by Mr. Otis Nelson of Minot. It passed through this village on its way to that town; and is really a fine animal—well made and well proportioned, and bearing indications of being a healthy and hardy creature.

The farmers of that town will find it to their advantage to give him a liberal patronage, as by breeding from him, the value of their stock will be much increased in a few years; and we trust the enterprise of Mr. Nelson will be duly appreciated by the people of that vicinity. The town of Minot used to be somewhat noted for its agricultural enterprise and thrift, and we are glad to find a spirit of improvement reviving among them, as they have the natural facilities for "going ahead."

RAMBOUILLET SHEEP.—Can Mr. Goodsell tell us whether there are any of the Rambouillet sheep, or genuine descendants from those imported into New-York by Livingston, now to be found in that state? Or where the best of this blood, combining excellency of shape, long but fine and heavy fleece, can be obtained?

CORRECTION. In the report of the Committee on Corn and Grain, it was stated that E. Wood, Esq. obtained the premium on Rye. It should read Peas and Oats.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—I would enquire if you are acquainted with what the produce is, and what probable benefit it would be to the farmers of Maine should they raise Millet. I observe that in other States it is spoken of as a very valuable crop. I would further enquire if there is more than one kind of it.

I should like to hear from any of your correspondents, as to the probable benefit of raising that article; at what time it should be sowed; what kind of land it should be sowed upon; quantity of seed necessary per acre; what time harvested for stock, and what stock it is most suitable for, &c. I suppose it not to be a very valuable grain for the human family.

Yours, &c. B. R. P.

P. S. Where can the seed be obtained?

REMARKS.—We have formerly cultivated Millet, and have found it to be a valuable crop, upon light dry soils. On stiff clays and on damp or moist soils it does not thrive well. It may be sowed late, and then it will come to maturity in season to be harvested before the autumnal frosts. In 1828, we sowed a small piece of land with millet for the purpose of fodder—about the middle of June. Just two months from the day we sowed it, it was found fit to cut—the seed beginning to be milky, it was accordingly cut and put in the barn. Horses are exceedingly fond of it, and other cattle also eat it with apparently a good relish.

There are three kinds of Millet cultivated; the German or common kind is the variety usually cultivated in this country. It is about three feet high and has a head or spike from three to six or eight inches long. Another variety is called the Italian millet; this grows taller and coarser, and the heads or spikes are much longer, but it is not so hardy as the first named variety. There is another kind with a loose open head somewhat like broom corn, but we have never cultivated any of it. It should be harvested when quite

green, as the seed easily shatters out when ripe. We consider a crop valuable for many purposes. It may be put in after it is ascertained that the crop of grass will probably be light, and thus an additional crop of fodder be secured. The usual quantity put upon an acre is one bushel, and it has been known to yield thirty-six and a half bushels. This was, however, an uncommon yield. The land should be in good tilth, or well worked; and about one bushel should be sowed to the acre. The seed can probably be obtained of some of our farmers, or in Boston.

Extract from an Address to the Patrons of the Genesee Farmer.

I have been in the habit of reading agricultural journals about fifteen years, and I am conscious that, while a practical farmer and business man, I derived great advantages from them in point of interest. I cannot doubt that I became a more consistent, systematic, and successful farmer than I could have been without their aid. But unfortunately, the best part of my life had passed before I had the benefit of such lights.—The present generation of farmers little know how to appreciate their advantages; and many of them, it may be found, will despise and neglect their birthright.

I have it in my heart to offer now, to the readers of the Farmer, a few practical suggestions, and these they are permitted to receive as lessons of advice, dictated by an affectionate father.

1st. Continue, by all means, to take the Genesee Farmer, or take some agricultural journal; and while doing this, prevail on as many others as you can to do the like. The use of the Farmer cannot fail of benefiting yourselves very materially; and beyond a doubt it is executing an agency highly beneficial to this section of the country. I ask you to account for the unparalleled thrift now every where to be witnessed in the condition of farmers. This happy state of things is no doubt attributable to various causes, but I apprehend to none more so than the temperance reform, and the general circulation of agricultural journals. That the Genesee Farmer and its coadjutors, as the instruments of improving agriculture, have been executing an agency far more extensively useful than is generally supposed, I have not the least doubt.

2d. I advise you to read the Farmer more attentively than I have reason to apprehend many do. I find, in conversation with gentlemen who take this paper, that some of them have very little knowledge of its contents. Some indeed have confessed, that they scarcely read the paper at all, especially in seasons of business pressure.—This is wrong. For practicing in a manner so slack, in relation to this concern, I scarcely know what apology can be offered that should be deemed satisfactory. It appears to me that the Farmer, coming to you as it does weekly, on a message of benevolence and patriotism, merits a more polite and respectful regard. Its patrons should, under any circumstances, give to it sufficient attention to make themselves acquainted with at least the most valuable portions of its contents.—With proper attention to the economy of time, in connection with systematic order, the performance of this service will rarely be found to interfere with the claims of business. Be assured that, so far from hindering the progress of your business, the regular perusal of this journal will continually serve to give it a happy direction, and emulate its movements.

If you have children, especially sons, intended for the employment of husbandry, encourage them, even in quite early life, to read this journal, and to read it attentively as a text-book. Let them, from time to time, rehearse to you the most interesting portions of its contents. This will contribute to the improvement of your own minds, and lead your children to such habits of mental application, and the certain attainment of such knowledge as will be of incalculable use to them, and of greater worth than any other patrimony they can receive from you.

3d. Come fully over to the cause of agriculture, and, by all practicable and prudent means, encourage its improvement. I do not ask you to

become fanatics, in the theory and practice of this art. You know that farmers are accused, (how justly I leave it for you to say,) of being illiberal, adverse to improvements in their art, obstinately attached to ancient usages and customs, and oftentimes, through ignorance, actively employed in opposing their own interest. Of the readers of agricultural journals, better things and more liberal things are expected. * * * * *

I am aware that we have among us farmers, and I am compelled to say some respectable farmers, who are yet fettered with prejudices against innovations for the improvement of agriculture. Of course they stand ready to oppose any thing and every thing that may be proposed as the means of agricultural improvement. Regardless of the Apostolic injunction, "do thyself no harm," they frequently act a part entirely at variance with their own interest. I am glad that the number of these men is now small, and daily lessening. Under the lights of the present day, there are not many who dare hazard their reputation by caviling against agricultural societies and other institutions for the improvement of agriculture.

4th. Encourage within the towns and districts of your respective abodes the culture of silk.—This subject has for some time been before the public, yet I doubt whether its merits are generally understood and justly appreciated. So far as I can see, it presents strong claims to the attention of our citizens. It is of such a nature as to admit of being happily appended to other business of almost any sort. Farmers should institute mulberry plantations. This they should do without hesitation and without delay. It may be doubted whether there is any other business to which the inhabitants of this country at least many of them, can turn their attention with brighter prospects of a sure and ample reward for their industry, than the culture of silk. It should be considered that this business is needed as a substitute for carding, hatcheling, spinning and weaving, which formerly supplied employment for our daughters and other domestics. It should be considered too, that this business is susceptible of becoming a cheap and easy means of improving the condition of almost every family. More especially, it claims your benevolent regard as a means happily adapted to the relief of the poor. Supply the poor in your respective vicinities with mulberry foliage, and encourage them to operate. You ought also, as patriotic citizens, to use your influence for the speedy introduction of the silk business at the public houses of pauperism within your respective counties. These habitations of misfortune are doubtless to become silk factories. Do what you can to hasten events so greatly to be desired.

5th. I commend to your favorable regard the Temperance Reform. Thankful ought every citizen to be, that an unlooked for message, as from the court of Heaven, has been received, announcing the fact, that ardent spirits, as a beverage, or as a means of giving health, strength and vigor to the animal frame, is altogether unnecessary. What tongue can depict the mischiefs that have resulted from such use? Brother farmers, if my limits would permit gladly would I expostulate with you on this subject. Let me tell you, (for on this subject I can speak from my own experience,) that the use of strong drink, in connection with your business, is detrimental to your interest. Among the signs of the times, presaging better days for the present and future generations, none is so full of promise, none shines with a lustre so bright, as the temperance reform. With the success of the warfare now happily waged against the monster Alcohol, the best interest of your country—your own dearest interest—that also of your children and children's children, are identified. What need I say more? To the respected gentlemen whom I have been addressing, many of whom I have not seen, neither shall see, on this footstool of God, I now wish a happy new year.

DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus December, 26, 1833.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. We tender our thanks to Messrs. Sprague, Evans and Smith, for sundry valuable public documents received from them during the present session of Congress.

From the American Farmer.

STINGLESS BEES, SISAL HEMP, &c.—We have had occasionally to speak, in our previous numbers, of the "stingless bees of Mexico," and of the praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Henry Perrine, U. S. Consul at Campeachy, to introduce them into this country. This enterprising and public spirited gentleman has just sent to Mr. Dickhut of this city, two hives of those bees, which, we much fear, have shared the fate of all that have hitherto been sent—that they have perished during the passage.

Dr. Perrine has been for a long time actively engaged in endeavoring to turn the attention of his fellow citizens to the culture of various fibrous-leaved plants, for the manufacture of cordage, &c. The plant most spoken of for these purposes is the Sisal Hemp, a species of Agave, distinct (he thinks) from A. AMERICANA, and which he proposes to designate as Agave SISALANA. The country name of the plant is Henequen, (pronounced Hane-a-kane,) of which there are two varieties—Sacqui and Yashqui, (SACK-KEE and YASH-KEE.) In order to afford us an ocular demonstration of some of the useful purposes to which the fibres of these plants may be applied, the doctor has sent to Mr. Dickhut several hammocks of the coarser manufacture, and two fine ones as presents to the President of the United States.—These latter are really a beautiful fabric: one of them is made of a different species from those mentioned above, called Pita, (Pee-ta.) The fibres of this species are fine, soft and smooth, beautifully white, and of great length. Some specimens of the fibres, which have also been sent, measure upwards of six feet in length. Specimens of these articles may be seen at our office.

We shall return to this subject on some future occasion. We will, however, take this opportunity to state, that Dr. Perrine is ready to furnish, for a reasonable compensation, specimens of natural history for herbariums, &c.—Orders for such matters, if left with Mr. Dickhut, at our office, within eight days, will be immediately forwarded to Mr. Perrine.

MR. HITCHCOCK:

DEAR SIR,—Excuse the delay in not forwarding the amount of the subscription to the American Farmer sooner. I don't say pay, because I consider it worth more than five times five dollars to any farmer who is disposed to read and profit by the information of others better informed.

I believe this is only the third year that I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper, and two years since I commenced farming at my present residence, (you must know that your humble servant was lately sheriff of — county;) and it's the general talk in the neighborhood, and with travellers passing this way: "What a wonderful improvement he has made in that farm. When he came on it, only a year or so ago, it was terribly out of order: the fencing all down—the buildings a perfect wreck—the meadows grown up in bushes—the ditches filled up: and now see, in the short time he has been there, what a change—the buildings all fitted up in good order—the fences new—the yard and garden neatly paled in—the gates on the hinges—the meadows cleaned up—those old ditches cut out and carted on the upland. Why, it's the prettiest farm in the neighborhood; and, with all the sources of improvement at hand, he will make it in a few years very productive."

They want to know how I have accomplished so much in so short a time. I tell them the whole secret is, in staying at home with my hands, drinking no whiskey, nor suffering it to be used by any person on the premises; that if

any hand in my employ is found with a jug of whiskey or rum, his wages, if any due, are paid, and he is immediately discharged; and that I take the American Farmer, which every farmer should do; and to encourage them to do so, lend them my papers: and they are now scattered around the neighborhood, but to no purpose: every body goes on the same old way, without the smallest change. I have been at home almost two years; and this fall concluded to take a trip to the north, to look at the good lands there; and to the east, to see some of their little notions, intending also to visit Baltimore, and pay my respects to you personally. But the winter set in early; and, like the wild goose, I was glad to return to where I was hatched. My head is now full of the west, and I expect to start in the spring on a three months' trip. You will say farmers have no business running about; they should stay at home; * which is all true—but my wish is to change my residence. After my present year's subscription expires, discontinue my paper until you hear from me again.

When I sat down to write, I intended to make an apology for not sending the money sooner, and there stop; but wishing to say something of the benefit derived by a poor ignorant forester, in being one of your subscribers, have spun out a pretty long yarn all about nothing. Had my education not been confined to a few short winter months, after a hard summer's work on a farm, (my father was a tenant,) I perhaps should have been scribbling away with some of my clodpole friends in the Farmer.

Yours, very respectfully, N. C.

* Not at all; we say no such thing. "There is a time for every thing," and occasional jaunts abroad are no less serviceable to farmers than to others. As to changing a man's residence, that is a matter of which he ought to be, and no doubt is, the best judge.—Ed. American Farmer.

AIR HOLES.

"Imperial Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,
May stop a hole, to keep the wind away."

It is not uncommon to hear windows rattling in their frames, when two wedges in each, cut with a pen-knife, will do the service that the rhymes anticipate from great Cæsar's body. It makes no difference to comfort and very little to good taste, whether a room has one orifice as large as may be made by the passage of a twenty-four pound ball, or fifty unsoldered chinks, that admit an equal current of cold air. A good fire may warm a tight room; but the outward air cannot be warmed by flames less than those of Moscow.

"List, list, O list"—list your doors, and caulk your floors and windows, all ye who complain of winter, because it is cold, or fuel, because it is dear. Carry a taper around your walls, and wherever its flame is waned by a breath of wind, put in a little cotton. It will be good both for you and the poor cotton planter. Let not the wind whistle through your key holes; it is dismal music—and for our nerves it has too many SHAKES.—Boston Courier.

POSTS PLANTED TOP-END DOWNWARDS.

The 3d volume of the Memoirs of The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, contains an account of some POSTS PLANTED TOP-END DOWNWARDS which were more durable than some others which were set in the common mode; and understanding that one of our friends had successfully repeated the experiment, we wrote to him for the particulars.—The following is his statement:

"The inverted posts were all sawed from two trees, the logs having had but little taper, and

they were sawed wedge-shaped, consequently ONE HALF were cut each way—that is, the top-ends of one half were larger, and we set the larger ends in the ground. This was done in the fall of 1817 and the spring of 1818. There were about sixty pannels or posts altogether, which were taken up in 1830-31-32. From my best recollection about one-third of those that stood butted down, were in TOLERABLE PRESERVATION, while of those inverted about two thirds were in BETTER PRESERVATION than the one-third just referred to; and a number of them, except half an inch on the outside next the earth, were quite sound, and decidedly in better condition than any of the former kind."

From the account given in the Memoirs we learn that the inverted posts were forked or knotty; and as these are the most durable parts of timber, we thought rather lightly of the discovery. The evidence which we now present to our readers however, is more pointed than any thing else that we have seen on the subject; yet we do not understand why one-third of the inverted posts, and two-thirds of the others, should be more decayed than the rest: and we should be better satisfied with an experiment on posts sawed from one single log or cut of straight-grained timber.—Genesee Farmer.

CANAL BOATS,

Constructed upon the new principles to which we lately made reference, (page 282,) are in operation in England as well as in Scotland. We have been shown a letter from Lancashire, England, which states, that boats now ply upon their canals, at the rate of 10 and 12 miles per hour, drawn by horses, which are relieved by a fresh team at the end of every five miles. The boats are 60 feet long, and five feet wide; built of SHEET IRON, covered with a canvass awning, carrying 100 passengers, and draw only two feet of water. We may soon expect to see this improvement in boats adopted upon our canals. It will reduce the time of a passage from Albany to Buffalo to 36 or 40 hours; and must ultimately affect the value of rail road stocks, upon routes parallel with canals. Ibid.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

I don't know a principle more important to be cherished, by all ages and conditions, than an habitual reliance, under Providence, on one's own exertions, for the comforts and enjoyments of life, and the respect and good will of society. Simulated by this principle, and governed by a rigid adherence to honesty and virtue, the mind and body are kept in healthful exercise, and the best faculties of our nature are called into action. How many of our first men have earned a name for usefulness, and risen from poverty to wealth, by the practice of this salutary rule. And how many others can we recognize, who have sunk into indolence and vice, and lost the dignity of free men, from the want of its vivifying influence—from a slothful dependence upon patrimonial or public aid, for a character and for subsistence. Wealthy parents are apt to forget, and their sons often do not learn to appreciate, till too late, the importance of those habits in youth which can alone secure comfort and respectability in manhood. Neither our fortunes nor virtues are likely to descend, unaccompanied by the habits which procured and established them, as patrimonies to our children.

The mutability of fortune is thus beautifully described, I may say drawn, by the pen of KENNEDY, in his late Address before the American Institute:

"Our country is a country of busy men.—Whatever gives facility and expansion to labor,

benefits every class of the community. Unlike the European States, we have no piles of hoarded wealth to be transmitted in mass to our posterity. Opulence among us, is a gilded pyramid that stands upon a pedestal of ice, and its foundations are perpetually melting in the sun—the stream that flows from them may fertilize the land, and may spread bloom and beauty over barren places; but the pyramid itself falls in its appointed time, to be built up again by other hands and to adorn other sites. Our laws, which forbid the accumulation of hereditary treasure, have reiterated to the American citizen that “sad sentence of an ancient date,”—that, ‘like an Emmet he must ever moil,’—and they have promised to labor fulness of honor. In providing, therefore, for the prosperity of industry, we but hew out for ourselves and for posterity a better and more auspicious destiny.”

Frank Stevens was the youngest of seven sons, whose common father was considered a man of some fortune, and he belonged with to one of the learned professions. The elder boys, left pretty much to their own guidance, grew up in habits of indolence, and failed to raise, upon a good farm, the necessary provisions for the family. Frank, finding himself taxed with all the chores, and most of the labor on the farm, resolved to *take care of himself*. With this view he applied, at 14, to be put to a trade; and although rather humiliating to family pride, he succeeded in obtaining his parents' consent. From that moment Frank abandoned all hope of family aid, and resolutely determined to depend on his industry and good conduct alone for success in life. Without detailing his history, it is sufficient to say, that he has been eminently successful; and now enjoys a goodly share of the comforts of life, and of the respect of all who know him. He supported his aged parents during the last year of their lives; and has been the happy instrument of relieving his brothers from pecuniary embarrassment. Frank has often told me, in relating his adventures, that but for the early determination he made, to rely wholly upon himself, he should not now, probably have been worth a sous, in money or reputation. And he has settled it as a maxim in his own mind, *that a sprout is not likely to do so well, or produce fine fruit, when left to grow under the shade of its parent tree, as when early removed, and accustomed to depend upon its own roots for nourishment and support.* My observation in life has induced me to believe that Frank's rule is not far from being true.

To the enterprising young farmer and mechanic, the example of Frank Stevens should not be lost. Habits of youth, be they good or be they bad, almost invariably retain an influence through life. The young mind is like a sheet of white paper, on which every one writes his own character, which it is extremely difficult in after times to alter or obliterate. It is the acquisition of knowledge, and the useful application of time, that elevates the civilized above the savage state; and the farther we would be from the latter, the greater should be our exertion to be wise and virtuous. The public are ever most disposed to help them who evince an ability to help themselves.—*Id.*

ECONOMY OF FUEL.

I have a small open stove which requires shorter wood, to lie horizontally, than is necessary for our other fires; and we have been in the practice of taking wood from the common pile, without attending to its length; for when it was too long to lie flat in the stove, we set it slanting upwards, often at an angle of 45 degrees. I have observed however, that when the wood lies flat, it gives out much the most heat; and it is my opinion, though without hav-

ing made any direct experiment, that there is nearly a difference of two to one in the benefits derived from the same quantity of fuel.

When I come to reflect on the subject, it appears reasonable that such should be the consequence. A part of the wood is placed quite in the throat of the stove, which greatly increases the draft, and hurries the rarified air up the chimney. A good bed of hot coals is the main point for a stove of this kind in cold weather; and such a bed is not readily obtained from slanting sticks. In short, the NEARER the wood is to the bottom plate of the stove when it is burnt, the GREATER will be the quantity of heat radiated into the room. *Id.* A FARMER.

CASTOR OIL FOR LAMPS.

In the thirteenth volume of the American Farmer, page 207, we mentioned a discovery by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Eastville, Northampton Co. (Va.) which enabled him to render castor oil equal to the best sperm for burning in lamps. We mentioned, also, that it was Mr. Smith's intention to take out a patent for this valuable improvement. This however he has not done; and his son, Mr. Francis H. Smith of this city, called at our office a day or two ago, and gave us permission to make known, for the benefit of the public, his father's method of preparing the oil, which is merely mixing with it spirits of turpentine, with which it readily combines, in the proportion of one of the latter to four of the oil. The simplicity of this manner of preparing it, enhances the value of the commodity very considerably.

As to the excellence of the composition, for the purpose of lighting rooms, there can be but one opinion by all who have tried it.

It is at least equal to the best sperm we ever saw in its quality for combustion, and in its appearance decidedly superior. We are now writing by a lamp filled with it, and a finer light we never saw. The lamp has been burning three hours, and there is not the slightest appearance of crust on the wick; and on extinguishing the flame there is no fire remaining in the wick as is generally the case with sperm oil, except of the very best quality—indeed, in the extinguishment and in the relighting of a lamp of this oil, there is a strong similarity of that of a gas light. Mr F. H. Smith has used this mixture in his house these five years, and prefers it decidedly to the best sperm. It emits, he says, a clearer and more powerful light, and burns somewhat longer than sperm and never congeals in the coldest weather. The present relative prices of castor and sperm oil, offer no inducement to those on the seaboard to substitute the former for the latter; but to our brethren of the West, the subject promises to be of much importance, as rendering them still further independent of foreign supplies for the necessities and comforts of life. The compound is likewise much cheaper to them, inasmuch as a double freight is saved—that on sperm oil from the seaboard and on castor oil, the abundant product of their fields, to a distant market. [*Am. Far.*]

From the Book of Commerce. WOODS.

MAHOGANY.—The common mahogany is one of the most majestic trees in the world. In Cuba and Honduras, this tree, during a growth of two centuries, expands to such a gigantic size, throws out such massive arms, and spreads the shade of its shining green leaves over such a vast surface, than even the proudest oaks of our forest appear insignificant in comparison with it. A single log has often weighed six or seven tons, and been sold for more than one thousand dollars.

The discovery of this beautiful timber was accidental, and its introduction into notice was slow. A physician of the name of Gibbons, who resided in London, received in 1724, a present of some mahogany planks from his brother, a west India, captain. The Doctor was erecting a house and gave the planks to the workmen, who rejected them as being too hard. The doctor's cabinet-maker was employed to make a candle box of it, and as he was sawing up the plank he also complained of the hardness of the timber.—But when the candle box was finished, it outshone in beau-

ty all the Doctor's other furniture, and became an object of curiosity and exhibition. The wood was then taken into favor; and the despised mahogany became a prominent article of luxury among the rich.

The mahogany tree is found in great quantities on the low and woody lands, and even upon the rocks in the counties on the western shores of the Carribean sea, about Honduras and Campeachy. It is also abundant in the islands of Cuba and Hayti, and it used to be plentiful in Jamaica, where it was of excellent quality; but most of the larger trees have been cut down.

The season for cutting the mahogany in Honduras usually commences about the month of August. The gangs of laborers employ in this work consists of from twenty to fifty each, but few exceed the latter number. They are composed of slaves and free persons, and each gang, has one person belonging to it termed the huntsman. His chief occupation is to search the woods or, as it is called the bush, to find labor for the whole.

Accordingly about the beginning of August the huntsman is despatched on his important mission. He cuts his way through the thickest of the wood to some elevated situation, and climbs the tallest tree he finds, from which he minutely surveys the surrounding country.—At this season the leaves of the mahogany tree are invariably a yellow reddish hue, and an eye accustomed to this kind of exercise can, at a great distance, discern the places where the wood is most abundant.

He now descends, and directs his step to the spot which he may have selected. Having reached it with his party the next operation is the felling of a sufficient number of trees to employ the gang during the season. The mahogany tree is commonly cut about ten or twelve feet from the ground, a stage being erected for the axe man employed in levelling it. The trunk of the tree from the dimensions of the wood is generally preferred; but for the ornamental purposes, the limbs or branches are generally preferred.

A sufficient number of trees being felled to occupy the gang during the season, they commence cutting the roads upon which they are to be transported. This may fairly be estimated at two thirds of the labor and expense of mahogany cutting. Each mahogany work forms in itself a small village on the banks of a river and the nearer the trees grow to the river, the less difficulty there is in their transportation.

If the mahogany trees are much dispersed or scattered, the labor and extent of road cutting are of course greatly increased. It not unfrequently occurs that miles of road and many bridges are made to a single tree, that may ultimately yield but one log. When roads are cleared of brushwood, they still require the labor of hoes, pick-axes, and sledge hammers, to level down the hillocks, to break the rocks, and to cut such of the remaining stumps as might impede the wheels that are hereafter to pass over them.

The roads being now in a state of readiness, which may generally be effected by the month of December, the mahogany tree is cut into logs, which are squared by means of the axe. In March, the season being dry, it is time to draw down the logs from their place of growth. A gang of forty men is generally capable of working six trucks. Each truck requires seven pair of oxen and two drivers; sixteen to cut food for the cattle, and twelve to load or put the logs on the carriages.

From the intense heat of the sun, the cattle, especially would be unable to work during the influence; and consequently, the loading and carriage of the timber are performed in the night. Pieces of wood split from the trunk of the pitch pine are used as torches by the workmen. The river side is generally reached by the wearied drivers and cattle before the sun is at its highest power; and the logs, marked with the owner's initials, are thrown into the river.

About the end of May the periodical rains again commence. The torrents of water discharged from the clouds are so great as to render the roads impassable in the course of a few hours, when all trucking ceases. About the middle of June, the rivers are swollen to an immense height. The logs then float down a distance of two hundred miles, being followed by the gang in canoes to disengage them from the branches of the over-

hanging trees, until they are stopped in some convenient situation at the mouth of the river. Each gang then separates its own cuttings, which are recognized, by the marks on the ends of the logs and forms them into large rafts; in this state they are brought down to the wharves of the proprietors, where they are taken out of the water, and smoothed on their sides by the axe. The ends which frequently get split and rent by being dashed against rocks in the river, are also sawed off. They are now ready for shipping. Belize is the principal port for this purpose.

CHINESE MULBERRY, OR MORUS MULTICAULAS.—We have received a little pamphlet from Mr. Kenrick, of Newton, describing this valuable tree, or shrub rather, and its capabilities for feeding the silk worm. We have no doubt that if this variety will stand our climate, it will be of the greatest consequence to Maine to cultivate it. The experiment we understand is now being tried, and we hope that the return of spring will pronounce it successful.

Mr. Kenrick, after describing this mulberry and making some observations on the silk culture in the United States, thus eloquently closes his remarks:

Those resources, the millions we now annually expend for silks, the productions of foreign industry and of foreign policy, draining our country of its treasures—these vast sums should be preserved to our citizens. This industry and resource of wealth, must not be compromised, nor bartered, nor sacrificed to rival and particular interests or to the interests of rival nations. The cultivation of silk being in no wise exclusive, but a great and general interest, alike adapted to every region of our country, from the far north to the extreme south; from the Atlantic to our territories which are bounded on the Pacific Ocean—it demands that equal share of protection which has been bestowed on cotton, on iron, on tobacco, and on the productions of the sugar cane. The genius of our country forbids local discrimination, and invidious distinctions, but looks with an equal eye on all.

The enterprise, the fertile invention, the noble efforts of individual exertion, have already accomplished much; but the field is very broad, and of vast extent; much yet remains to be done. That portion of industry which still slumbers; that portion which, unawakened, is now lost, being alone, more than sufficient to accomplish all, if once aroused, and rightly directed—more than sufficient to recover again those very considerable sums, the millions so prodigally expended, with interest an hundred fold.

By those unceasing toils, and mighty efforts, and matchless labors, for which our people are so distinguished: the millions thus recovered, will not only be their just reward, but will add to the substantial wealth of the nation, and to the glory of the whole Republic.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NEWTON near BOSTON, }
January 1, 1834 }

SUMMARY.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday Jan. 9. SENATE. Bill providing further limitation of certain actions laid upon the table yesterday by Mr. Cogswell, was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cogswell from the committee on Banks and Banking, made a report on petition of President, Directors and Company of the Maine Bank, for increase of capital, which was read and accepted. The bill was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a message from the Governor transmitting a letter from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, with a request from the President, that the Legislature of Maine would cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the arsenal in Augusta. The documents being read,

on motion of Mr. Cogswell they were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Petition of Greenleaf White and others praying for an act of incorporation for the purpose of erecting a Dam across the Kennebec river, at or near the Island above the Kennebec Bridge, was read and referred to the joint select committee to which was referred the petition of Thomas Carlton and others.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on manufactures, made a report on the petition of Jacob Hunt and others, accompanied by a bill to incorporate the Stroudwater mill dam Company, which was read once.

HOUSE. Report of the committee appointed to employ a draftsman, that they had agreed with Asa Redington Jr. at \$3 a day, came from the Senate, amended by striking out 3 and inserting \$2 a day. Mr. Bronson of Anson, a member of the committee, stated that the duty of drafting bills and resolves was one of a very arduous nature, requiring high legal attainments, great industry, and labor, and nice discrimination, and the committee were of opinion that the services were worth \$3 a day. The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN of Lubec, the reference of the bill prescribing the mode of making and repairing highways of the Judiciary committee, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to a select committee consisting of one from each county with such as the Senate may join.

Friday Jan. 10. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Bradbury, *Ordered*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed June 28, 1830, establishing the duties to be paid by certain officers therein named, or that part of said act which requires Justices of the peace to pay a duty of five dollars.

Mr. Prescott, from the Joint Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Greenleaf White and others for an act of incorporation to build a Dam across the Kennebec in Augusta, reported an order of notice to be published before the 2d Wednesday in February. The report was accepted.

Mr. Pierce from the committee on Literary Institutions asked and obtained leave to be discharged from the consideration of the petition of the Trustees of Bowdoin College, to assume the defence of an action commenced against them by Mr. Allen, and it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolve for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's reports read once. It provides for the distribution of one copy to each town and plantation; one to each of the colleges, and one to each of the Judges and several other officers of the State.

HOUSE. Resolve authorizing the Governor to appoint agents to protect the State timber lands, was read a second time.

Bill to increase the capital stock of Maine Bank was passed to be engrossed, and afterwards to be enacted.

Bills to incorporate Hallowell Harmonic Society, and to increase the capital stock of Portland Marine Railway Company, were read twice and tomorrow assigned.

Saturday Jan. 11. SENATE. Bill additional to an act to incorporate the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company passed to be engrossed; also Bill for purchase of Greenleaf's reports; also bill to incorporate trustees of Union Academy.

On motion of Labaree, *Ordered*, That the committee on Literary Institutions inquire into the expediency of repealing a resolve passed March 4, 1833, for the benefit of primary schools.

HOUSE. Report of Committee appointed to employ a draftsman, came from the Senate recommended—concurred.

Mr. Cilley, from the committee on the resolve authorizing the Governor appoint agents to take care of the State Timber lands, reported that it be indefinitely postponed—agreed to.

Petitions were presented and referred; of James Fillebrown Jr., and others, for the protection of pickerel in the ponds and waters in Winthrop and Readfield.

Monday Jan. 13. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Emmons, *Ordered*, That the committee on the ju-

diciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the admission of minors to practice law in the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Judicial Court of the State.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a communication from the Governor, transmitting copies of the 1st and 2d sections of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, together with a resolution of that State upon the subject of the abolition of lotteries: also copies of sundry documents and a law of the commonwealth of Massachusetts on the same subject. Read and laid on the table.

HOUSE. Resolve providing for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's Reports, 8th volume, was read once and laid on the table. Subsequently it was taken up, and Mr. Bronson of Anson moved to amend it by providing that one copy shall be furnished to each County Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Hyde of Bath, the Committee on Literary Institution was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law passed March 4, 1833, entitled "An act additional to an act to provide for the education of youth."

Tuesday Jan. 14. SENATE. Mr. Pierce moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill entitled "An act additional to an act regulating judicial process and proceedings, returned by the Governor with his objections, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The motion prevailed, and the bill was referred to a select committee of the Senate consisting of Messrs. Emmons, Pierce and Groton.

The bill relating to the suspension of the sale of the public lands returned by the Governor, came up for consideration. Several gentlemen made remarks upon the proper disposition of it. The question on passing the resolve was taken by yeas and nays and decided—yeas 0 nays 22.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Hannaford of Cape Elizabeth, the order instructing the Committee on Literary Institutions to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law passed March 4, 1833, additional for the education of youth, was reconsidered. [The law referred to, gives the Bank tax to the several towns for the benefit of primary schools.]

Wednesday, Jan. 15. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Groton, *Ordered*, That the Committee on Parishes be directed to inquire whether it be expedient to enact a law authorizing the proprietors of old meeting houses unoccupied for religious worship, to sell the same with the land attached to them, provided three fourths of the persons interested to decide.

On motion of Mr. Fransworth, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law for the punishment of persons guilty of cutting away booms and rafts.

On motion of Mr. Farnham, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act entitled "an act enabling the owners of meeting houses to manage the same," passed March 3 1826.

The order from the House, to employ Mr. Redington as draftsman at \$3 per day, was laid on the table.

Mr. Farnham from the joint standing committee on Literature, to whom was referred an order relative to embodying into one act all the laws relating to schools, reported that legislation was inexpedient. Report accepted.

HOUSE. Mr. Jewett, of Portland, obtained leave to present a resolve providing for the printing and distribution to the several towns and plantations of blank returns of votes for Governor, senators, Representatives to Congress, &c. sufficient for five years, which was read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. BENSON, of Winthrop, from the committee on Engrossed bills, reported bill additional to incorporate Maine Stage Company, and it passed to be enacted.

Very late from Vera Cruz.—On the 30 Nov. 600 men under the command of the rebel D. Thomas Mareno made an attack upon the Government troops posted for the defence of Tlapan, and after an action of eight hours retired, leaving behind them a number of men killed, and among the rest De Rafael Espinosa.

A company in Tampico are taking measures to procure steamboats for the purpose of towing vessels over the bar at the mouth of the river.

The number of deaths in Vera Cruz during the third quarter of 1833, was 580, of which 407 were by Asiatic cholera.

On the 24th November Gen. Montezuma had an engagement with and destroyed 300 rebels. Besides the distresses of a cruel warfare, the settlements along the coast are suffering from the ravages of cholera morbus.

There has been a rumor of the failure of the Manufacturer's Bank at Saco. It is however contradicted by those concerned and asserted to be without a shadow of foundation.

MARRIAGES.

In Leeds, Jan'y 1, by Thomas W. Brigham, Esq. Mr. George H. Stinchfield to Miss Jane Libby.

In Easton, Mass. Mr. Giddins Lane, Jr. of Leeds, Me. to Miss Cassandra Benson.

In Belgrade, Mr. Joshua L. Heath of Augusta, to Miss Lucinda Page of Belgrade.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Monday last, of Croup, Mary, daughter of George W. Stanley, Esq. aged 7 years. This was a case of unusual severity, and so rapid in its progress that it was soon beyond the reach of human skill to check or relieve. The loss of such an interesting and amiable child must be sorely felt by the bereaved and afflicted parents. There is however a consolation in the thought that it has left a world of many troubles and few joys, and gone to Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

In Detroit, Michigan, William Richards, Esq. aged 35, formerly of Waterville, Me.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Jan. 6.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.) At Market this day, 458 Beef Cattle, (including 110 unsold last week,) 20 Stores, 1360 Sheep, and 190 Swine. About 30 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—A small advance from last week, particularly on the best qualities. We noticed two or three yoke; very fine, taken at \$6; we quote prime at 5 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 75 a 4 50.

Sheep.—Dull—we noticed lots taken at \$1 92, 2, 2 25, 2 50 and 3.

Swine.—We noticed one lot taken at 4 3-4 for Sows, and 5 3-4c for Barrows; one at 4 1-2 for Sows and 6c for Barrows.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wayne, December 31, 1833.

Warren Crocker—Thos. S. Brigham—John Berry—Rebecca Billington—Reuben Besse—John Bodge—Temperance Lawrence—Robert Jennings—Dudley Kent—Josiah Norris—John Smith, Jr.—Edmund Philips, Jr.—Thomas Parley—John Walton.

HENRY W. OWEN, Post Master.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Readfield, containing one hundred and seven acres of good Land, 30 acres of which is in wood. Also the buildings on the same, consisting of a good one story House, Barn, wood shed, and workshop newly repaired. Terms reasonable.—For further particulars enquire of

JOHN UPHAM.

Readfield, Jan'y 17, 1834.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1834.

OREN SHAW, Guardian of George Albert Hayward, a minor child of Albert Hayward, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PERKINS & BOYNTON, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

ALONZO D. PERKINS,
WM. H. BOYNTON.

Wales, Jan'y 7, 1834.

Those who are indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle, and those who have claims are desired to present them to the subscriber who is authorized to adjust the same.

WM. H. BOYNTON.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at Augusta, on Thursday, Dec. 19, and by adjournment at Hallowell on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1833; it was agreed—

1st. That 1000 copies of an abstract of the proceedings of the County Convention, and of the statistics reported to the Convention, together with an Address to the public, be printed in a pamphlet form for circulation.

2d. That it is highly important that an agent be procured to visit the several towns in the County, to address the friends of Temperance, and excite an interest in the cause; and Mr. REDINGTON was earnestly requested by the other members of the Committee to undertake that duty.

3d. That to defray the expenses of these measures it is necessary to raise by subscription at least \$100.

The pamphlet above mentioned is in press, and will be published in the course of the present week, after which it may be had at the office of the Kennebec Journal, Augusta, and of the Advocate, Hallowell.

It is hoped that Mr. REDINGTON will visit at least a part of the towns, in pursuance of the request of the Committee; in which case he will start early next week. The friends of Temperance are requested to make all necessary arrangements to facilitate his tour, and prevent expense so far as possible.

Donations to the fund may be forwarded to JOHN MEANS, Treasurer of the Society, Augusta, or to any member of the Executive Committee. The friends of Temperance are reminded of the sentiment advanced at the Convention, that the cheapest mode of destroying intemperance is that which will accomplish it soonest.

H. K. BAKFR, Secretary.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society to adopt a more efficient organization of the friend of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State, to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEB 5, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

LOST. LOST.

A BOOK entitled The SHEPHERD'S GUIDE, By Samuel Bard, M. D., is missing from our office. Any one who can give information of it will oblige us exceedingly.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, January 1, 1834.

Aves Mark T.
Allen Daniel
Baker Elijah
Blake Epaphus K.
Bonney Isaac N. (2)
Bonney Calvin
Beece Holmes
Cummins Joseph
Curtis Olive S.
Dunn Mary
Dexter Sumner
Dicker Ann
Dearborn George S.
Fogg Samuel (2)
Gilroy Hugh
Haws Ruel
Hazelton Daniel C.
Holmes Sarah
Harris Caleb
Jones John
Johnson Otis R.
Lewis Mary
Lord Andrew H.
Lancaster S. Esq.
Metcalf Susan
Morris Samuel

Mitchell John B.
Pope Alton
Packard Ebenezer
Packard Benjamin
Prescott Doctor
Plumer Caroline
Philbrook S. J.
Ripley Katharine
Richardson Ephraim
Richardson John T.
Raynolds Elmira
Shaw Earl
Stone John
Sampson Mary W.
Smith Deborah
Stinchfield Susan
Stockwell Rebecca
Thompson Z.
Townsend Elijah L.
Tupper Mary E.
Wood Elijah (2)
Wood Joseph
Williams Caleb S.
Williams David
Whiting Nathaniel
Whitman Luther

GEORGE W. STANLEY, P. M.



TO THE AFFLICTED.
D. STANLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COM-
POUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS,

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Crup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucus membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M.D. who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50

Apply to DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid) Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

Wayne, H. W. Owen; Augusta, John Means; Hallowell, Lincoln & Day; Gardiner, S. O. Broadstreet & Co.; Richmond, Wilson & Whitmore; Bowdoinham, Syme Gardner; Topsham, John Tibbits; Brunswick, John S. Cushing; Bath, Caleb Leavitt; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbits; Lewiston, Nathan Reynolds; Garland, Charles Reynolds; Danville, G. D. Dickerson; Greene, A. Cary; Leeds, Solomon Lothrop; Dixfield, J. B. Marrow.

NEW AGENTS.

Readfield, Jere. Page; Belgrade, Wm. Wyman; Vassalboro', J. Southwick & Co.; Fairfield, J. Elden; Anson, Benj. Stewart; Winslow, S. & J. Eaton; Solon, Jacob Lovell, Jr.; Milburn, D. C. Weston & Co.; Canaan, S. & L. Barrett & Co.; Waterville, J. M. Moor & Co.; Cornville, Joshua Fogg; Norridgewock, Amasa Manley; Madison, Hale & Spaulding; Clinton, J. & S. Lunt. Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1833.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in trade, under the firm of

Chandler & Pullen,

and have taken the Store said Chandler has occupied.

They have on hand a very extensive assortment of Goods, among which are a great variety of BROAD CLOTHS, some of which, and particularly the blue black and olive brown, are very fine, (and which they offer very low,) Petersham, Cassimeres and Satinets of a variety of qualities and colors.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A large and prime assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Kid, Morocco and Calf SHOES—Men's thick and thin Boots and Shoes, and youth's thick Boots. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES. All of which they offer very low. Also a large assortment of China, Crockery and Hollow Ware.

IRON AND STEEL.

They have now on hand a large assortment of Iron and Steel. Also, W. Hunt & Co. Axes made in Douglass, Mass. Also the Wilton Iron hooped Pails by the dozen or single.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.
THOMAS S. PULLEN.

Winthrop, Dec. 26, 1833.

Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that D. H. LOMBARD, of Readfield, has this day assigned all his Notes and Accounts to them for the benefit of his creditors. The unsettled accounts can be adjusted by calling on said D. H. LOMBARD at any time within thirty days. The notes are with E. H. LOMBARD, to whom immediate payment is requested.

E. H. LOMBARD. } Assignees.
CHARLES COPELAND; }

Dec. 21, 1833.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Temple Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. Per order, ASA FAIRBANKS.

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

A KNIGHT and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was knight such a sorrow that bore!"
"Oh never was maid so deserted before!"
"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!"

They search'd for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble and there was a weed;
"How tiresome it is," said the fair, with a sigh,
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight.
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height;
"One mournful embrace!" sobb'd the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying they kept company.

"Oh, had I but loved such an angel as you!"
"Oh, had but my swain been a quarter as true!"
"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company.

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear,
"The weather is cold for a watery bier,
When summer returns we may easily die,
Till then let us sorrow in company."

MISCELLANY.

MY TWO AUNTS.

Philosophers tell us that we know nothing but from its opposite; then I certainly know my two aunts very correctly, for greater opposites were never made since the formation of light and darkness; but they were both good creatures—so are light and darkness both good things in their places. My two aunts, however, were not so appropriately to be compared to light and darkness as to crumb and crust—the crumb and crust of a new loaf; the crumb of which is marvelously soft, and the crust of which is exceeding crisp, dry and snappish. The one was my father's sister, and the other was my mother's; and very curiously it happened that they were both named Bridget. To distinguish between them, we young folks used to call the quiet & easy one Aunt Bridget, and the bustling worrying one Aunt Fidget. You never in the course of your life saw such a quiet, easy, comfortable creature as Aunt Bridget—she was not immediately large, but prodigiously fat. Her weight did not exceed twenty stone, or two and twenty at the utmost; hot weather made some little difference; but she might be called prodigiously fat, because she was all fat. I don't think there was an ounce of lean in her whole composition. She was so imperturbably good natured, that I really do not believe she was ever in a passion in the whole course of her life. I have no doubt that she had her troubles; we all have troubles more or less, but Aunt Bridget did not like to trouble herself to complain. The greatest trouble that she endured was the alteration of day and night—it was a trouble for her to go up stairs to bed, and it was a trouble to her to come down stairs to breakfast; but when she was once in bed she could sleep ten hours without dreaming, and when she was once up and seated in her comfortable arm chair, by the fire side, with her knitting apparatus in order and a nice fat, flat, comfortable quarto volume on a small table at her side, the leaves of which volume, she could turn over with her knitting needle, she was happy for the day—the grief of getting up was forgotten, and the trouble of getting to bed was not anticipated. Knowing her aversion to moving I was once saucy enough to recommend her to make two days into one, that she might not have the trouble of going up and down stairs so often. Any body but Aunt Bridget would have boxed my ears for my impertinence, and would in so doing have served me rightly; but she, good creature, took it all in good part, and said, "Yes my dear it would save trouble, but I am afraid it would not be good for my health—I should not have exercised enough." Aunt Bridget loved quiet, and she lived in the quietest place in the world. There is not a spot in the deserts of Arabia, or in the

Frozen Ocean, to be for a moment compared for quietness with Hans place—

"The very houses seem asleep,"

And when the hawlers of milk, mackerel, dabs, and flounders, enter the placid precincts of that place, they scream with subdued violence, like the hautboy played with a piece of cotton in the bell. You might almost fancy that oval of building to be some mysterious egg, on which the genius of silence had sat ever since the creation of the world, or even before chaos had combed his head and washed its face. There is in that place a silence that may be heard, a delicious stillness which the ear drinks in as greedily as the late Mr Dando used to gull oysters. It is said that when the inhabitants are all asleep, they can hear one another snore. Here dwelt my Aunt Bridget, kindest of the kind, and quietest of the quiet. But good nature is terribly imposed upon in this wicked world of ours; and so it was with Aunt Bridget. Her poulterer, I am sure, used to charge her at least ten per cent. more than any of the rest of his customers, because she never found fault. She was partially fond of ducks very likely from the sympathy with their quiet style of locomotion; but she disliked haggling about the price, and she abhorred the trouble of choosing them, so she left it to the man's conscience to send what he pleased, and to charge what he pleased. I declare that I have seen upon her table such withered, wizened, toad like villians of half starved ducks, that they looked as if they had died of the whooping cough. And if ever I happened to say any thing approaching to reproach of the poulterer. Aunt would always make the same reply, "I don't like to be always finding fault." It was the same with her wine as it was with her poultry—she used to fancy that she had port and sherry but she never had anything better than Pontac and Cape Maderia. There was one luxury of female life which my Aunt never enjoyed—she never had the pleasure of scolding the maids. She once made the attempt but did not succeed. She had a splendid set of Sunday crockery, done in blue and gold, and by the carelessness of one of the maids the whole service was smashed at one fell swoop. "Now that is too bad," said my aunt "I really will tell her of it." So I was in hopes of seeing Aunt Bridget in a passion, which would have been as rare a sight as an American aloe in blossom. She rang the bell with most heroic vigor and an expression of almost a determination to say something very severe to Betty when she made her appearance. Indeed if the bell pull had been Betty, she might have heard half the first sentence of a terrible scolding; but before Betty could answer the summons of the bell, my Aunt was as cool as a turbot at a tavern dinner. "Betty," said she, "are they all broke?" "Yes ma'am," said Betty, "How came you to break them?" said my Aunt. "They slipped off the tray, ma'am," replied Betty. "Well, then be more careful another time," said my Aunt. "Yes ma'am," said Betty.

Next morning, another set was ordered. This was not the first, second, or third time that my Aunt's crockery had come to an untimely end. My Aunt's maids had a rare place in her service. They had high life below stairs in perfection; people used to wonder that she did not see how she was imposed upon; bless her old heart! she never liked to see what she did not like to see—and so long as she could be quiet she was happy. She was a living emblem of the Pacific Ocean.

But my Aunt Fidget was quite another thing. She only resembled my Aunt Bridget in one particular, that is she had not an ounce of lean about her but then she had no fat either—she was all skin and bones; I cannot say for a certainty, but I really believe that she had no marrow in her bones; she was as light as a feather, as dry as a stick and, had it not been for her patterns, she must have been blown away in bad weather. As for quiet she knew not the meaning of the word; she was flying about from morning till night like a faggot in fits and finding fault with every body and every thing. Her tongue and her toes had no sinecures. Had she weighed as many pounds as my Aunt Bridget weighed stones, she would have worn out half a dozen pair of shoes in a week. I don't believe that Aunt Bridget ever saw the inside of her kitchen, or that she knew exactly where it was; but Aunt Fidget was in all parts

of the house at once—she saw every thing heard every thing remembered every thing and scolded about every thing. She was not to be imposed upon either by servants or tradespeople.—She kept a sharp look out upon them all—she knew when and where to go to market.

Keen was her eye for the turn of the scale, and she took pretty good care that the butcher should not dab his mutton chops too hastily in the scale making momentum tell for weight. I cannot think what she wanted with meat, for she looked as if she ate nothing but rasping, and drank nothing but vinegar. Her love of justice in the matter of purchasing was so great, that when her fishmonger sent her home a pennyworth of sprats she sent one of them back to be changed because it had but one eye. She had such a strict inventory of all her goods and chattels, and if any one plundered her of a pin, she was sure to find it out. She would miss a pea out of a peck, and she once kept her establishment up half the night to hunt about for a bit of cheese that was missing—it was at last found in the mouse trap. "You extravagant minx," said she to the maid, "here is cheese enough to bait three mouse traps," and she nearly had her fingers snap off in her haste to rescue the cheese from its prison. I used not to dine with my Aunt Fidget so often as with my Aunt Bridget, for my Aunt Fidget worried my very life out with the history of every article that was brought to table.

She made me undergo the narration of all that she had said and all the butcher or the poulterer had said concerning the purchase of the provision; and she used always to tell me what was the price of mutton when her mother was a girl; twopence a pound for the common pieces and twopence half penny for the prime pieces. Moreover she entertained me with an account of all her troubles, and with the sins and iniquities of her abominable servants, whom she generally changed once a month.

Indeed, had I been inclined to indulge her with more of my company, I could not always manage to find her residence, for she was moving about from place to place, so that it was like playing a game of hunt the slipper to find her. She once actually threatened to leave London altogether, if she could not find some more agreeable residence than hitherto it had been her lot to meet with.

But there was one evil in my Aunt Fidget's behaviour, which disturbed me more than anything else; she was always expecting that I should join her in abusing my placid aunt Bridget. Aunt Bridget's style of house keeping was not, perhaps quite the pink of perfection, but it was not for me to find fault with it; and if she did sit still all day she never found fault with those who did not; she never said any thing evil of any of her neighbors. Aunt Fidget might be flying about all day like a witch upon a broomstick, but Aunt Bridget made no remarks on it; she let her fly. The very sight of Aunt Fidget was enough to put one out of breath—she whisked about from place to place at such a rapid rate, always talking at the rate of nineteen to the dozen. We boys used to say that she never sat long enough in a chair to warm the cover. But she is gone—*requiescat in pace*, and that is more than ever she did in her life time.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given, that the book accounts and demands of Henry W. Owen, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and thereby save cost.

Nov. 4, 1833.

SETH MAY.

S. HOWARD,

AT THE VAUGHAN FARM—HALLOWELL.

WILL sell low, or let on reasonable terms, a BOAR seven and a half months old, of large size and excellent proportions, which came from a full blood sow of the "Large Spotted Woburn" or Duke of Bedford's breed, from which Sow has been sold in two years, one hundred and five dollars worth of Pigs at a month old, and which is now estimated to weigh 500 lbs. The sire of the above mentioned Boar, was the first boar of the Mackey breed, so called, introduced into Maine.

Also for sale a SOW of the same litter of said boar.

December 2, 1833.